

Dry Law Responsible for Prosperity—Doran

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP).—Dr. James M. Doran, national prohibition commissioner, in an address last night at the Broadway Temple described the benefits of prohibition and said the dry law was responsible for the present prosperity of the country. During the last 10 years, he said, "there have been more valuable changes brought about by the prohibition law than by any other law." He predicted that greater changes would take place during the coming 10 years.

"It is deplorable that anybody has to be killed," Dr. Doran said. "But I hope the time will never come when our government, employing armed men in hazardous jobs, will fail to back them up when they are forced to use arms in enforcing their obligations to their government."

He added that prohibition "is slow-

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ly but surely being accepted by the masses."

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Dry Transfer Bill in House Is Introduced

Williamson Makes First Move in Carrying Out Hoover's Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first concrete move to carry out the recommendations of President Hoover and the law enforcement commission for a realignment of prohibition forces came today with the introduction by Chairman Williamson of the House expenditures committee of the administration bill to provide for the transfer of the dry unit from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

He said hearings would be arranged on the measure soon with a view to reporting out the bill in the near future.

Speaker Longworth had referred to the expenditures committee that phas-

No Like U. S.? Go to Canada, Says Doran

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (U.P.)—People who don't like the United States government can go to Canada, Federal Prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran said in a speech here last night. Speaking on the eve of the State Grand Jury investigation of the Black Duck rum killings, Doran said:

"The government is not worthy to exist that won't support its officers in the discharge of their sworn duty. The government is not worthy to exist that won't arm its officers when they go out to catch dangerous criminals. It's your government—the best one you have. And if you don't like it you ought to leave and go to Canada."

Doran said he believed conditions would improve when criminal procedure was put into "the spirit of '930 instead of the spirit of '76."

of the recommendations of President Hoover and the national law enforcement commission dealing with the proposed transfer.

Williamson said his bill "is in line with the recommendation of the President. If enacted into law," he said in explaining the measure, "all that part of the bureau now in the Treasury Department having to do with the enforcement of the prohibition act, including the field service, will be transferred to the Department of Justice."

"The granting of permits and the administration of the internal revenue law will remain in the Treasury. The Attorney General, however, may exercise what amounts to a veto power in the matter of issuing permits under

Report's View of State Dry Work Held Significant

Key to Hoover At- titude—Congress Won't Be Hasty

Washington Bureau, NEWARK NEWS.

WASHINGTON—Opportunity to digest the report of the Law Enforcement Commission, the President's message and the accompanying memorandum of Secretary Mellon and Attorney General Mitchell has caused more elation among the wets than the dries in Congress.

Any thought that out of the labors of Mr. Hoover's commission would come recommendations for multiplying the personnel of the prohibition unit and for expenditures of vast sums in an intensive drive has been dispelled. As a matter of fact the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction.

Not greater prohibition enforcement burdens by the nation, but a passing back to the states of the obligations to do their part with reference to purely intrastate liquor traffic is a dominant idea of the communications that went up yesterday to Congress.

Definite Policy Revealed.

On top of this, it was established today from an unquestioned source that it is a definite administration policy that the states shall bear their full share of the burden of enforcement.

Nothing in the proposals by the law enforcement commission and the President's message carries any notion of the Federal government's taking over any function that the administration thinks properly belongs to the states. There is no thought that the President will yield to any suggestion to have the scope of prohibition enforcement by the nation enlarged in such a way that the states an escape what it regards as their obligations.

The law enforcement commission, it is known, will go extensively into the question of the mutual responsibilities of the states and the Federal government. Back of this intention is the ideal of trying to draw a clear line of demarcation as to their respective functions.

See Hoover's Thought.

The significance of this phase of yesterday's report escaped some early commentators, in Congress and out. It becomes inescapable, however, when it is realized that Mr. Hoover personally collaborated with Attorney General Mitchell on the form of the latter's memorandum. They spent a considerable time together and it is recognized as the thought of the President, even if nominally the phraseology of the Attorney General, when Mr. Mitchell wrote:

"Any constructive plan for better prohibition enforcement must give attention to improvement in state as well as federal agencies, and to the adjustment between them of the burden of enforcement."

In the light of this and today's additional assurance, it appears plain that the letter of Chairman Wickersham to Governor Roosevelt of New York, which the latter read to the conference of governors, was an administration trial balloon.

Mr. Wickersham then suggested the states ought to regulate prohibition enforcement within their borders, setting the Federal government free to concentrate upon smuggling and interstate transportation of liquor.

Restrictive Trend Disappoints.

It was said for the President at the time that he had not seen the Wickersham letter in advance of its submission to Governor Roosevelt. It was not, however, denied that the President had talked over the idea with the chairman of his Law Enforcement Commission. He would not be committed upon this issue until he had the preliminary report of the commission.

The dries are far from pleased with any disposition of the Federal government to say its enforcement function should be more, instead of less, restricted. They are somewhat uneasy at the proposal to make the drastic penal-

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